

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather. Washington, August 19.—Forecast: South Carolina—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; showers Friday northwest portion.

DAILY THOUGHT. And all day long with pleasing song It lingers to caress you!

War in Europe, and Teddy not in it. Some of the freshest yarns are not the newest.

Putting on a new tin roof is over-doing things. The cotton blossom turns red just before it falls.

Well, it is all over in Jaw-Jaw. And the result was Smith. We thought congress had made "free sugar." But not sugar free.

A coat of paint makes a house look like new—but not a woman. The rural school should be the center of community interest.

A sexton may not look like the preacher, yet he is a ringer for him. Christ fare is not square meals, but painter's colic causes these abominations.

In 25 cities the cost of text books provided free to pupils is less than \$1 per capita. The cotton mill industry has suffered from stylish living—silk hose and tight skirts.

Anderson people are complaining about the unreasonable waits of the interurban trains at Belton. Disappointed aspirants for places as foreign ambassadors are not kicking very hard these days.

It has long been a mystery how some candidates can afford to make the campaign for state offices. The next governor will appoint a state board of education which among other things will adopt school text books for five years' use.

The civic association has done wonders for Anderson. Why not organize the boys and girls into civic workers? Turkey was well baked in that Balkan soldier; and now there is quite a stew in the hell's kitchen of Europe.

Headline in local item a paper—"The World is Waiting on News of the War." Read the Daily Intelligencer and get it. Wonder if the majority in the senatorial election in South Carolina will be as overwhelmingly as the one in Georgia.

While in some ways we admire the French, yet if any of those good people have to die in battle we think the world could well afford to spare some of those male dress makers.

WYATT AIKEN IN WASHINGTON

The South Carolinians in Washington last week were shown many attentions by Wyatt Aiken, the big blonde congressman from the Third District. In the campaign there has been criticism of Mr. Aiken for not having been in his office at all times when visitors called. Mr. Lever on a recent visit to Anderson volunteered an explanation, to the effect that Mr. Aiken is always looking out for the comfort and the business of visitors from this district and that this is a considerable job in itself.

Those who declaim that Mr. Aiken is not an influential factor in Washington evidently have never been there to see for themselves. Mr. Aiken is not a conspicuous floor legislator, although he has made some good speeches, especially one recently upon his bill for farm banks or rural credits, but his worth to his constituents is in the fact that he knows more people in Washington than any other congressman and is on friendly terms with them.

One evidence of his personality is the way in which he secured for the Anderson county delegation a hearing on a petition for the recognition of this city as one of the places where the government funds are deposited to finance the cotton crop as cheaply as possible. John Skelton Williams, the Prince Rupert of the administration, hurried from a conference at the white house to keep the appointment and took personal charge of the delegation. The courtesy and frank kindness and the respect shown by Mr. Williams, who is the comptroller of the currency, is an absolute negation of any accusation that Mr. Aiken is a vote of his has put himself out of touch with the White House.

THE END OF AUTOCRACY?

The United States has offered its good services to bring about peace in Europe. Up to this time the proffer has been received as information. But we look for the appearance of another mediator unless the war is concluded within a few weeks. It is a possibility that socialism will assert itself and that monarchies will topple and that there will be a great many new republics in Europe. It is one possibility that after this war will come a worldwide peace.

Socialists abhor war. Socialists in Europe are not the nihilists or atheists or destructionists that we hear of, but are peace loving, labor loving people. It is they who suffer in war and profit not in war's fictitious outcome. Most of the monarchies in Europe are really democracies. England is considered by some more democratic, more of a government by the people, than is the United States. The most nearly perfect form of government ever written was the constitution of the Confederate States of America, and it is stated that it adopted many of the ideas of the English government.

Socialism, or a wish of the people to participate in governing, may sooner or later end this war in Europe. This is a war of conquest, of selfishness, of greed, and is not a righteous war in which justice, and justice alone is involved. There are now mutterings within the body politic of some of those countries, and it may be that yet the mass of people will arise in indignation, demand that there be made an end of the butchery of human beings merely to gratify a few rulers, mad with the lust of acquisition, crazed with the greed for individual renown.

Surely a merciful God will show some way out of this appalling abomination, and this may be God's way to humble dynasties and to take the sceptre out of the hands of princes whose blood is fevered with generations of degeneracy, and to place government in the hands of the people.

HAS MORE THAN ONE IDEA

It was not until this summer that we ever heard that Dr. John G. Clinkscales had a monopoly on the sentiment of compulsory attendance upon schools. The writer has watched with interest the patient fight that has been waged for 10 years to get this bill through to relieve the poor children of poor parents. But while we have seen Richard I. Manning and others working for this measure it was not until recently that we heard of Dr. Clinkscales as its sole exponent. Some of the newspapers which are supporting this gentleman are rather caustic in their references. For instance the Geffney Ledger says:

"It is passing strange that some newspapers in South Carolina should hawl compulsory education will they become red in the face and when the opportunity

presents itself to support a man on that platform they are as quiet as a church mouse."

And the Spartanburg Journal says something to a like effect.

In his speech here Dr. Clinkscales had the people listening to an arraignment of conditions, and his campaign is worth a great deal to South Carolina even if he should fail of election, for he has done a great amount of good in making the people think. But—he rather spoiled it all by stating at the conclusion of his address that the governor could do nothing but recommend. He admitted his own estimate of his lack of ability to get the legislature to cooperate with him in the only thing that he presented to the people as the reason why they should make him governor.

We believe that with his tact, his business capacity, his training in the handling of men and in other qualifications, that Richard I. Manning would do more for promoting the enacting of a compulsory education law than Dr. Clinkscales would do. And Mr. Manning having a legislative training knows the needs of the state in other ways, particularly in the matter of finances and taxation.

And if the legislature should pass a statewide compulsory education law, Mr. Manning would not veto it.

A RUSH OF IMMIGRATION

Senator E. D. Smith is the chairman of the senate committee on immigration, which we believe, will be among the most important in congress for the next few years. Senator Smith has already declared that he believes in having a more restricted immigration, and he has never varied from his stand, although President Wilson is not with the committee on that point.

At the conclusion of the war in Europe, there will be a great migration to this country, fortune hunters from all sections of the war stricken nations of the world. Among them may come some desirable citizens, men of education and character looking for a home. But there will also come a class that will be a banality and perhaps a curse to this country. What the United States needs now is more of homogeneity in its citizenship and less of the heterogeneous.

It is indeed time that congress should pass some more restricted legislation along this line. And it had better be done now before the matter is made to appear too pointed.

THE PEOPLE ARE THINKING

The approaching election for state and county offices will in all probability be settled quietly and soberly and properly. Inquiries made of observing men from all parts of the county elicit one answer, "the people are not talking much about politics."

That is a hopeful sign that there will be no excited, unnatural going to the polls, but that the election will be conducted in a quiet, orderly manner. We have one wish, that the man who claims to carry so many votes in his vest pocket will find that this is the year when vests are not stylish in politics, and the people will not be dictated to by henchmen and heelers, and the men to be voted for will be the best men for the position.

We have heard it stated frequently that mill people can be voted in blocks, as sheep. We believe this to be an unjust reflection upon a thinking people, a good class of citizens. The mill people are observant and thinking and honest, and if a candidate fails to get their support, it is only because he has not approached them in the proper manner.

Our country neighbors as a rule are the best informed people in the land and they are doing some hard thinking and little talking this year. kwhokqw

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE

Washington, Aug. 19.—Diversity of views as to the exemption of labor and agricultural organizations from the operations of anti-trust laws blocked the progress of the Clayton anti-trust bill in the Senate today. The only vote taken resulted in striking out the provision exempting consumers' organizations.

Senator McCumber attacked the labor and agricultural exemptions as class legislation. Senators Hollis and Hughes replied, the latter asserting that the Republican party in its protective tariffs had been noted for passing class legislation. Senator Borah urged the folly of limiting the power of the courts to grant injunctions in labor disputes. He cited the attempts made in West Virginia and Colorado to settle labor disputes by bloodshed instead of by the courts.

Senator Cummins announced he would offer a substitute for the paragraph exempting labor and agricultural organizations.

Jurors Did Not Sign Petition For Emerson

J. Wade Drake Presents a Strong Statement—4,000 Persons Protested Against Pardon While About 1,000 Asked For It

It has been a matter of common report in this county for several years that the jury which convicted Allen Emerson favored a partial pardon for him, but that the accused was saved from execution by a recommendation to mercy, and that in signing this recommendation the jurors bound themselves by a solemn oath never to sign a petition for a pardon or a reduction of sentence.

J. Wade Drake, son of the much loved "Uncle Tommie" Drake who was killed by Emerson, yesterday declared this to be a fact, as he had learned from jurors themselves. The jurors even went further, and a petition protesting against the petition of something like 1,000 persons for the pardon of Emerson. The counter petition was signed by 4,000 persons. Mr. Drake gave the Intelligencer the following statement bearing on the case.

Editor The Intelligencer:

I have just learned within the last few days that many people are under a wrong impression in regard to the parole of Allen Emerson who killed my father. A gentleman from Pelzer says that he got in a "fuss" because he stated himself that 12 jurors who tried Emerson did not sign the petition for the pardon of Emerson. This gentleman says that he also made the statement at Pelzer that the 12 jurors not only did not sign such a petition, but that on the other hand every one of them signed a petition which was presented to Governor Blease and that when he made this statement it was denied by a number of people who said that he made a mistake and that the 12 jurors signed the petition for the pardon and not against it.

I find also that other people are under this wrong impression that the 12 jurors signed a petition for Emerson's pardon and I therefore think it is only right and fair that I correct this as quickly as possible after it had been called to my attention.

I wish to say that every one of the 12 jurors signed the petition asking Gov. Blease not to pardon or parole Emerson and not a single juror signed the other petitions asking Governor Blease to pardon or parole Emerson. The petitions presented to Governor Blease asking him not to interfere with the punishment of the man who shot down my father in his home contained more than 4,000 names, for I counted them myself and these peti-

tions were all circulated in Anderson county, and not outside. It took only ten days to get these signatures and not more than two thirds of a county was canvassed as were in a hurry, fearing that the governor might take action before he could see by these petitions what the people generally of Anderson county thought about the justice of the sentence given the man who slew my father.

The name of every juror who tried Emerson, was on the petitions asking the governor not to interfere, for I saw them with my own eyes and K. P. Smith, Esq., recently appointed solicitor of the Tenth Judicial circuit by Gov. Blease also saw them and will state to anybody who asks him.

But as conclusive that I am telling the truth, I ask every fair minded citizen who would like to clear up this matter, to ask the jurors themselves who tried Emerson if they did not sign the petitions against his pardon and if even one man signed the other petitions for the pardon. The names of the jurors are as follows and doubtless many of them can be reached by telephone:

- U. E. Seybt, Anderson, S. C., foreman. B. C. Maxwell, Anderson. Oliver Bolt, Anderson, S. C., R. F. D. No. 4. W. W. Moore, Fork township. J. H. Prince, Fork township. J. H. Hutchinson, Anderson, S. C. W. A. Cartee, Hopewell township. A. C. Webb, Hopewell township. E. W. Brown, Anderson. W. O. Pepper, Brushy Creek. S. C. Major, Anderson, S. C., R. F. D.

I believe that every fair minded man in Anderson county will understand whether he be for or against Gov. Blease, that it is my duty in justice to my father's memory to do all in my power to see that the people of his native county know the truth and the whole truth about the killing of my father and the paroling of his slayer and that the facts are not misunderstood by anybody. This is why here I have tried to correct the wrong impression that the jurors who tried Emerson favored the paroling of him by Gov. Blease.

All I ask is that anyone who doubts my statement be fair enough to me and my dead father to go to the trouble of asking the jurors themselves if I have not here given the public the exact truth.

Respectfully, J. Wade Drake.

Sketch of Life of Pius X

(By Associated Press.) Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Pius X, was elected to the Pontificate on August 4, 1903, and during his occupancy of his exalted office as head of the Roman Catholic church he was confronted with some of the most momentous problems, religious and governmental, with which the Holy See has had to deal with in modern times.

Pope Pius was born on June 2, 1835 at Riese, in the Venetian province, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Margherita. Giuseppe's early career was influenced by the village priest who took a liking for the boy, taught him to read and write and drummed into the youthful head the rudiments of Latin. At the age of eleven years he entered the seminary at Castelfranco, not far from his birthplace, and for four years every day he tramped to school, usually barefooted. Until he reached the outskirts of the village where he would slip on his shoes to keep up appearance.

From Castelfranco he passed in 1850 to the seminary at Padua, and in 1858, at the age of 25, was ordained priest and took up his studies at Tomolo. In 1867 he had his first parish of importance, that of Salzano, where he remained for eleven years. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties Father Sarton contributed largely to the support of his mother and sisters who found life a hard struggle, especially in the winter.

His eloquence led to his being called at the age of 40 years to Treviso as chancellor of the diocese, and shortly after he was appointed professor of theology in the seminary Nine years of strenuous work followed, crowned in 1884, by his assuming the mitre as Bishop of Mantua.

HUERTA IN LONDON

London, Aug. 19.—Marooned in London because of the war and the consequent interruption of travel, Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico and his family made a brief sojourn in the city today.

Loading his party into two automobiles, General Huerta instructed the driver to go to Trafalgar square, and Buckingham palace. Suggestions that he might also care to see Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral were dismissed by General Huerta with an impatient "only Trafalgar square and Buckingham palace."

General Huerta and family came to London unannounced and took up apartments in an obscure hotel where they have rested quietly for two days, worn out by the trip from Jamaica. To inquiries as to his health, General Huerta says that he is well, but that he will remain in England until August 24, when he will go to Santander, Spain.

SPEAKING AT BELTON

There will be a meeting at Belton Friday afternoon, August 21st, beginning at 6 o'clock, to be addressed by B. Frank Kelley, candidate for lieutenant governor, W. C. Irby, candidate for governor, and C. D. Fortner, candidate for railroad commissioner. The speaking will be on the public square and all are invited, the information received from Mr. Chas. A. Cromer.

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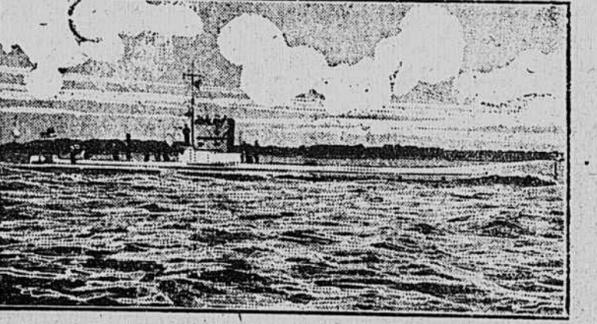
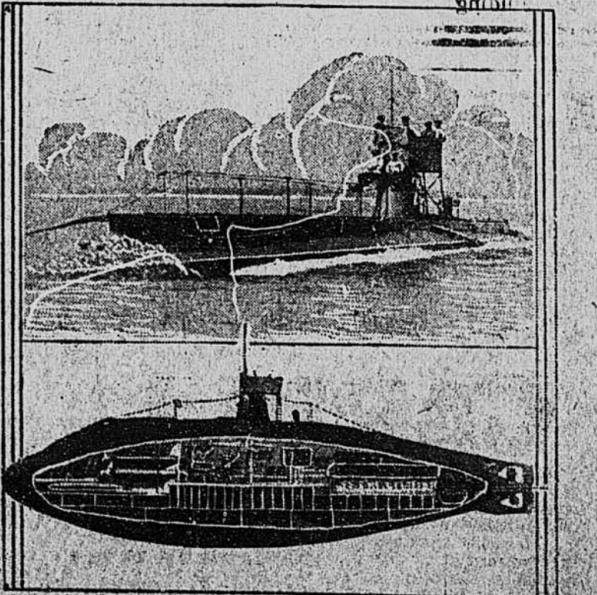


Photo by American Press Association.

One of Germany's Underwater Fighters.

THE great European war on sea is expected to solve at least one important naval question—the comparative value of submarines and surface fighters. Opinions vary as to their relative value. The German navy has twenty-three submarines, of which the cut shows one. The British navy has sixty-four and the French seventy-three.



Photos by American Press Association.

Type of British Submarines

HERE are two views of a typical British submarine. One picture shows the vessel on the surface and the other shows it submerged with the deck removed so that the interior arrangement of the machinery is indicated.